The People's Korea

No. 1,227 EVERY SATURDAY FEBRUARY 2, 1985 Per Copy Price:¥250 (US$1.00)

North and Overseas Koreans Come Together in Vienna

Pyongyang Proposes 6-Point Question

At the 427th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held in Panmunjom on Jan. 25 at the proposal of the Korean side, Maj. Gen. Li Tae Ho, senior member of the Pyongyang side, denounced the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises planned by the U.S. and south Korea and strongly demanded them promptly give up this plan.

Stressing that the prevailing situation makes it urgent to ease the tensions, create an atmosphere of dialogue and convert the armistice into a durable peace in Korea, Li Tae Ho proposed to the U.S. side a 6-point question of principle in accordance with the Armistice Agreement.

Following are the proposed 6 points:

Firstly, the U.S. side must renounce such massive aggressive rehearsal as the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises threatening the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by force of arm, accordance with paragraph 12 of the Armistice Agreement stipulating "a complete cessation of all hostilities in Korea".

Secondly, the U.S. side must stop the espionage constantly carried out by the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" in flagrant violation of paragraphs 14, 15 and 16 on "respecting" the "area of Korea under the military control of the opposing side," "the waters continuous to the land area" and the "air space" and all forms of military provocations such as the hostile provocative act committed against our fishing boats in the high seas on January 22.

Thirdly, the U.S. side must unconditionally take away various types of nuclear weapons, warplanes, warships, and all other weapons and military equipment it has illegally brought into south Korea after proclaiming its unilateral renunciation of the observance of subparagraph 13 d of the Armistice Agreement stipulating "ceasing the introduction into Korea of reinforcing combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition" and must stop the buildup of new aggressive armed forces.

Fourthly, the U.S. side must strictly observe the provisions agreed upon between the two sides on the security in the headquarters area of the Military Armistice Commission in order to ensure that such grave incident as the

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North Koreans and overseas Koreans got together in Vienna, Austria, December 15-17, 1984, a significant meeting for national reunification.

What emerged at the end of the 3-day meeting was an agreement on the need to form a north-south confederacy, for which six-point tasks were thrashed out.

An appeal adopted on the occasion branded the annual U.S.-south Korean joint war games as dangerous move to connect the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear battlefield.

The Vienna gathering ended with what it termed support for the three-way talks between the DPRK on one hand and the United States and south Korea on the other.

The meeting was attended by 39 representatives of all strata in the DPRK and 50 Koreans abroad.

Most of the overseas Koreans are from south Korea.

Among them were:

Cha Sang Dal, Senior Chairman of the "National Council in south California for Restoration of Democracy of the Fatherland" in the U.S.,

Choe Dok Sin, Chairman of the "Paedal National Council",

Prof. and Dr. Sonu Bakwon, Dean of the Faculty of Social Science of the Central Methodist University in Missouri State, the U.S.;

Dr. Yang Un Sik, President of the Koryo Institute,

Choe Hong Hui, President of the International Federation of Taegwondo in Canada,

Li Yong Bin, Chairman of the Society of Overseas Korean Christians for the Reunification of the Country in West Germany,

Kang Jong Su, Chairman of the "Australian Solidarity Committee for Democracy in South Korea" in Australia.

Lively debates and frank exchanges of views were marked at the meeting, where a consensus of opinion was struck out on a joint statement after a marathon session.

The joint statement which ended the meeting Dec. 17 urged that the Korean question must be solved in a peaceful way through dialogue and negotiations.

The tripartite talks, it declared, be opened at an early date as the most reasonable way for its solution and proposed that a national federation for the country's reunification be formed as a joint consultative organ of the patriotic forces in the north and abroad to achieve national renuification by the independent strength of the nation. (See the joint statement on page 3)

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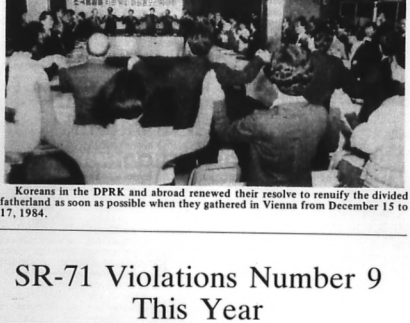

Koreans in the DPRK and abroad renewed their resolve to renuify the divided fatherland as soon as possible when they gathered in Vienna from December 15 to 17, 1984.

S. Korean Vessels Fire at DPRK Fishing Boats

"The south Korean side attempted to kidnap on the high seas of our East Sea our two fishing boats 'Chungsong 524-1' and 'Chungsong 524-2' in a littoral country of the Indian Ocean for a long period for cooperation in fishing," reported the official Korean Central News Agency on Jan. 23.

The KCNA reported that vessels of the south Korean navy started committing a provocation, blocking the normal navigation of the fishing boats on the high seas of the East Sea of the DPRK from around 2 hours 15 minutes, January 23.

Here are details of the incident contained in radio messages from DPRK fishing boats:

Vessels of the south Korean navy Nos. 916 and 756 suddenly blocked the route of our boats "Chungsong" when they reached the area 35 degrees 36 minutes north latitude and 131 degrees 49 minutes east longitude, 40 miles off Japanese shore, and attempted to take our boats to south Korea, firing more than 100 shots on three occasions from 7 hours 10 minutes to 8 hours 50 minutes that morning.

At that time, the south Korean naval vessels, while firing threatening shots from guns and machineguns, approached the boats up to 100 metres and demanded our seamen through mikes to turn out to the deck, hold up their hands and go to Pusan.

When our seamen determinedly rejected this unjust demand of the south Koreans, they demanded our seamen even go to Shimonoseki port of Japan.

In defiance of their threatening shots and persistent attempt to kidnap them, our boats continued sailing northward and passed the area 35 degrees 45 minutes north latitude, 132 degrees 55 minutes east longitude at around 18 hours 28 minutes that day. The enemy continued till late at night to sail after our boats, obstructing their navigation.

When our boats turned to Japanese shore and sail northward at around 13 hours 20 minutes January 22, bravely defying the south Korean navy's reckless gun and rifle firing and attempt to kidnap, Japanese planes flew from the sky and once obstructed the normal navigation of the boats.

The two "Chungsong" boats are fishing boats belonging to the Kim Chaek May 24 Export Fisheries Station.

The attempt of the south Koreans to kidnap unarmed fishing boats returning home along the normal route on the high seas by threat of arms, mobilizing even naval vessels, is a piratic act wantonly violating international law and a grave provocation aggravating north-south relations again and laying a bigger obstacle in the way of dialogue along with the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises, said the KCNA.

"The south Korean side must apologize for its gave criminal act in firing guns and rifles at fishing boats of our side on the high seas without any reason or ground and attempting to kidnap them to south Korea by force and severely punish those involved in this piratic act," urged the KCNA.

SR-71 Violations Number 9 This Year

The United States infiltrated the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plan "SR-71" deep into the air above the territorial waters east of Kosong at around 10 : 35 on January 21 and sent another one into the air above the coastal sea off Kangryong peninsula on the West Sea at around 12:07 to commit espionage, according to a KCNA report.

"This year," the KCNA report said, "they (the Americans) have sent this spy plane into the air above the eastern and western territorial waters of our country on nine occasions for espionage purpose."

"The uninterrupted aerial espionage and the planned Team Spirit 85 tell us that their talks about peace and relaxation of tensions is a lie," stressed the report.

Meanwhile, the south Koreans infiltrated two fighter planes into the sky above the portion of the northern side in the Demilitarized Zone south-west of Pyongyang in the central sector of the front at around 19:50, January 23, reported the KCNA on Jan. 24.

The KCNA said, "Its deliberate military provocation was checked by the self-defensive step of our soldiers."

EDITORIAL

Feb. 12 Election Farce to Prolong Chon's Rule

Fierce electioneering campaigns are going on in south Korea after the January 24 announcement that a "general election" will be held on February 12 to pick 276 members of the rubber stamp "national assembly."

Some people say the "February 12 election" will be a mid-term vote of confidence on Chon's "leadership."

But many observers believe that the outcome of the election will not affect the rule of Gen. Chon Du Hwan who seized power by force. In south Korea, elections do not mean much, since the "national assembly" is nominal rather than an institution of real power.

As is widely known, Chon Du Hwan emerged as south Korea's new strongman following the assassination of his mentor Pak Jung Hi. He smashed the people's hopes for a democratic south Korea by two coups d'état. Chon's seizure of power by force, his troop's brutal suppression of peaceful demonstrations in Kwangju in which some 2,000 people were killed, and financial scandals involving his family make it difficult for the "government" of Chon Du Hwan to establish its legitimacy.

Chon's "Democratic Justice Party" hopes to emerge victoriously from the election with a comfortable majority as it did four years ago, and give "legitimacy" to Chon's "regime."

The Chon junta resorts to every possible means to win in the coming election.

In the first place, in any case, the votes are stacked to give the DJP a majority in the "national assembly." Chon wants to secure two thirds of the total assembly membership – 184 seats – or more.

Opposition parties have said the DJP is certain to retain its "parliamentary supremacy" because of political ban and an unfair election system.

Yi Min U, president of the New Korea Democratic Party said on January 22 the "government" was paying only lip-service to fair elections and trying to prolong the military dictatorship.

In the second place, the DJP stages campaigns backed by vast campaign funds and mass media controlled by the Chon junta.

Thirdly, virtually all the important figures who could pose a serious challenge against Chon's military-backed "regime" are still on the political blacklist.

Chon Du Hwan banned hundreds of prominent political figures from politics five years ago in order to stabilize his dictatorial rule. Although he lifted the political ban on most of them on several occasions in the past, Chon still keeps it on the most powerful 15 opposition figures. Among them are the so-called "three Kims" – Kim Dae Jung, the former presidential candidate now in exile in the United States, Kim Yong Sam, former president of the banned New Democratic Party, and Kim Jong Pil, a prime minister under the Pak junta.

Kim Jong Pil is still a formidable political foe against Chon, Kim Dae Jung who has recently said he will leave the U.S. for south Korea is a man in the news and Kim Yong Sam is a leading figure who represents the opposition camp.

For the restoration of full democracy to south Korea, the 15 blacklisted people, including the three Kims, should be removed from the political blacklist, repressive machines such as the "Agency for National Security Planning" (successor to Pak's KCIA) resolved, all the evil laws abolished and freedom of the press and of trade union activities guaranteed.

Mr. Kim Dae Jung who is not able to stand for public posts said at a press conference at Harvard University in Cambridge last week: "Without a democratic system, running for office is meaningless."

The February 12 "general election" is a farce to give political legitimacy to the Chon junta and prolong his rule.

The public at home and abroad will not be deceived by this window-dressing election.

Korean Youth Devote Their Energies to Economic Construction

Yong Koreans are effecting a new upswing in production and construction, greeting the 39th anniversary of the founding of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea (January 17, 1946), their significant holiday.

Remarkable successes have been recorded in the building of the northern railway line, one of the large-scale construction objects of the nation. Youth league members have undertaken this project. The roadbed building is progressing at a speed twice what it was in the same period last year.

The young builders in Anju district set themselves a goal of building 10 pits by the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea and are now carrying out their daily assignments at more than 150 percent.

The young people perform feats everywhere in the country – at construction sites of grand monumental edifices such as lock gates, power stations and tideland reclamation and at industrial establishments.

The members of the youth shock brigades including the speed campaign shock brigade involving tens of thousands of young people have made tremendous exploits in railway electrification projects, building of the Samjiyon and Wangjaesan revolutionary sites and building of Ore Dressing Plant No. 3 of the Komdok General Mining Enterprise, and other grand monumental edifices of eternal value.

Young people play the role of pioneer and shock force at industrial establishments and construction sites they form "Kim Hyok youth shock brigade," "Cha Gwang Su youth shock brigade" and other brigades named after anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and make a breakthrough in difficult domains of socialist economic construction.

In the last two years or so, over 280,000 young people have proceeded to important domains such as coal and ore mines.

The same number of young people have gone out to cooperative farms to play a big role in socialist rural construction over the last two years.

Young people assume an important role in making the national economy Juche-oriented, modernized and scientized by taking an active part in the mass technical innovation movement.

Upwards of 27,000 technical innovation proposals of young men and women have been introduced into production and construction over the last three years.

Last year saw nearly 100 young people holding the patent right and many others receiving new technique registration certificates.

DPRK Defence Chief Demands Cancellation of Team Spirit 85

The DPRK Minister of People's Armed Forces on Jan. 21 urged the United States and south Korea to call off their plan to stage the combined military exercise "Team Spirit 85" from Feb. 1.

"If the Americans and south Koreans are desirous of genuine dialouge and peace, they must immediately give up the plan to stage the provocative 'Team Spirit 85' joint military rehearsal and stop adventurous acts aggravating the situation," declared defence minister O Jin U.

He made the statement at a reception given by the Ministry of People's Armed Forces on Jan. 21 for the Equatorial Guinean military delegation led by Fructuoso Mba Onana Nchama, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, State Security and Political Affairs.

Speaking at the reception, Mr. O Ji U who also serves as Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea said:

"Our proposal for tripartite talks, keynote of which is to conclude a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States and adopt a non-aggression declaration between north and south, constitutes a precondition for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification."

He disclosed in his speech that the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army issued an order to the officers and men of the Korean People's Army and the People's Security Forces and the entire people to maintain a high degree of revolutionary vigilance and firmly guard the country's defence line and their work sites.

A military delegation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea arrived in Pyongyang on Jan. 21 for an official goodwill visit to the DPRK.

Maj. Gen. Li Sends Letter to Neutral Nations' Supervisory Commission

Major General of the Korean People's Army Li Tae Ho, senior member of the KPA-CPV side to the Military Armistice Commission, sent a letter to the Neutral Nations' Supervisory Commission on January 21 in connection with the scheme of the United States and the south Korean authorities to stage the aggressive "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises. The letter reads:

Paying regards to the Neutral Nations' Supervisory Commission, I am sending this letter in connection with the fact that, at a time when an atmosphere of dialogue between the north and south has been created and a sign of relaxation of tension is in sight on the Korean Peninsula, the United States and the south Korean authorities, going against this trend, are planning to stage the massive "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises with the mobilization of large armed forces in flagrant violation of the Armistice Agreement.

As you know, we proposed tripartite talks for replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and turning the armistice into a durable peace and have made very effort possible to open a new phase for national reunification by promoting the north-south dialogue which had been arranged with much difficulty. This conforms also with the mission of your commission and your expectation for the preservation of peace on the Korean Peninsula.

But the United States and south Korean authorities announced a plan to stage unprecedented-in-scope "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises involving huge forces over 200,000 strong against the DPRK from the beginning of the year and are promoting this plan.

It is said that they will throw into this rehearsal to be held from February 1 to mid-April in south Korea tens of thousands of U.S. troops from the U.S. mainland and the Pacific, nuclear-equipped carrier battle groups, "B 52" strategic bombers, "F 16" fighter bombers and other planes capable of nuclear delivery, missile units and large quantities of latest technical equipment.

This is a flagrant violation of the subparagraph 13 c and d of the Armistice Agreement on ceasing "the introduction into Korea of reinforcing military personnel" and "reinforcing combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition" and the preamble of the Armistice Agreement on insuring "a complete cessation of hostilities and of all acts of armed forces in Korea" and paragraph 12 of the Armistice Agreement.

The United States and the south Korean authorities openly declared that the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal would serve the purpose of "improving the combat preparedness" for attacking the northern half of the Republic.

We cannot but express our apprehensions as to the fact that the racket of these joint military exercises has made it impossible to open the hard-won north-south dialogue as scheduled and it is further coiling up the tensions on the Korean Peninsula and increasing the danger of war there.

We strongly condemn the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises projected by the United States and the south Korean authorities as a vicious challenge to the entire Korean people and the world's peace-loving people desiring peace and peaceful reunification.

They should drop at once the plan for the provocative "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises if they truly want peace and dialogue.

I urge your commission entrusted with the mission of supervising the implementation of the Armistice Agreement to pay deep attention to the serious impact these large-scale joint war exercises will have on the situation on the Korean Peninsula, discuss the gross violation of the Armistice Agreement by the allied forces, take relevant steps against it and notify us of the result.

Joint Statement

A joint statement was published on December 17 at a dialogue between the north and overseas compatriots for national reunification which was held in Vienna.

The reports delivered at the dialogue held that the Korean question must be solved in a peaceful way through dialogue and negotiation and the tripartite talks, the most reasonable way for its solution, be opened at an early date and proposed that the national federation for the country's reunification be formed as a joint consultative organ of the patriotic forces in the north and abroad to achieve national reunification by the independent strength of the nation, the joint statement notes, and stresses:

Lively debates were made on the keynote reports and opinions were exchanged about them at the dialogue and a consensus of opinion was reached on the following problems:

1. The scheme to form a U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance must be checked and frustrated.

The scheme to knock into shape the U.S. -Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance is a criminal act bringing the dark cloud of war to the Korean Penisula and breeding threat to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

2. It is imperative to clear south Korea of nuclear weapons and obviate the danger of a nuclear war from the Korean Peninsula.

We must not allow the Korean Peninsula to be a battlefield of the outside forces and our nation to fall a victim to the nuclear war by the big forces.

The compatriots at home and abroad must conduct a widespread anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement for effecting the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from south Korea and turning the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and actively join in the world people's anti-nuclear movement and strengthen solidarity with them.

3. Tripartite talks must be promptly held for a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

If the United States and the south Korean authorities are truly interested in the detente on the Korean Peninsula and its peaceful reunification, they should accept the tripartite talks offer, discarding their lines of was and confornation.

4. The intensified crackdown upon the south Korean students must be discontinued without delay and democracy be brought to south Korea as demanded by the south Korean people and students.

5. Extensive dialogue, cooperation and exchange must be effected between north and south Korea.

6. It is necessary to achieve the unity of all the patriotic forces within and without for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We have created a national federation for the country's reunification as ad hoc consultative organ for the unity of the patriotic forces in the north and abroad to meet the urgent request of the Koreans at home and abroad.

Appeal to Entire Compatriots at Home and Abroad

An appeal to the entire compatriots at home and abroad was adopted on December 17 at a dialogue between the north and overseas compatriots for national reunification held in Vienna.

Noting that the participants in the dialogue had a frank discussion on various problems arising in the efforts to prevent a war in Korea and implement the tasks for reunification, such as the problem of realising the unity of the patriotic forces for national reunification and reached a unanimity of views on these problems, the appeal said:

On the basis of an overall examination of the grave situation prevailing on the Korean Peninsula and in reflection of the pressing demand of reality, we have formed this time a national federation for the country's reunification, ad hoc consultative organ for the unity of the patriotic forces in the north and abroad.

Our national federation calls upon everyone to turn out to the sacred cause for saving the nation in a selfsacrificing spirit, firmly rallied under the banner of national reunification, irrespective of ideology and ideal, political view and religion, political party affiliation and groupings.

It is the supreme task related to the destiny of the country and the antion to prevent a war and defend peace in Korea.

It is a most urgent, important task in preventing a war and saving the destiny of the nation to denounce the large-scal "Team Spirit" war rehearsal staged every year, effect the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from the south and remove the danger of a nuclear war from Korea.

The compatriots at home and abroad must take an active part in the world-wide anti-war, anti-nuclear movement, while conducting a powerful anti-war, anti-nuclear struggle on the Korean Peninsula, and strengthen international soliloarity with them and make voices demanding peace in Korea ring out loud the world over.

The scheme of the United States, Japan and the south Korean rulers to frame up the three-way military alliance represents an atrocious criminal act intended to plunge again Korea into a scourge of war and disturb peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

We must be aware of the gravity of the situation and decisively check and frustrate the scheme to create the tripartite military alliance.

All the compatriots must employ all possible ways and means to demand and press the United States and the south Korean rulers to drop their anachronistic line of confrontation and self-ruinous line of war and respons to the tripartite talks.

Keynote Reports at Dialogue Between North and Overseas Compatriots

Many representatives delivered keynote reports at the meeting between the north and overseas compatriots for national reunification which was held in Vienna.

The meeting heard a keynote report delivered by **Ryo Yon Gu, Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunificaiton of the Fatherland**, under the title "On Realizing the Unity of the North and Overseas Patriotic Forces for National Reunification."

In the keynote report she said that in order to mobilise more patriotic forces in the north and abroad under the present complicated situation at home and abroad in the work for national reunification there should be a consultative organ strengthening the relationship between them and implementing matters agreed upon at the dialogue, and proposed to name the consultative organ national federation for the country's reunification.

The "country's reunification" in this name is a clear manifestation of the purpose of our consultative organ and "national federation" carries a meaning that our federation is not a federation of specific classes or circles but a federation formed from a national point of view, Ryo Yon Gu said.

Our national federation, she stressed, should be a nation-wide consultative body embracing patriotic organizations and individual personages active in the north and abroad, transcending the differences in ideology, idea, political view and religious belief.

In reference to the tasks of the national federation, she pointed out:

We should first of all oppose the "two Koreas" plot and struggle for one Korea.

Our federation should also fight for peace against war.

Our federation considers that the problem of easing tensions in our country and removing the danger of war can be solved only when the Armistice Agreement is replaced with a peace agreement and a non-aggression declaration between the north and the south adopted, and will hold that this question should be resolved at the tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and south Korea.

We should struggle for the termination of the U.S. colonial rule over south Korea and the independence of south Korean society and firmly support the south Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

Our federation should also strive for strengthening international solidarity with the progressive people of the world who support Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

She proposed to form the conference of the national federation for the country's reunification as the supreme organ of the consultative body and the liaison council as its liaison organization.

The dialogue heard a keynote report from **Prof. Kang Gwang Sok, representative of the Committee for Peace on the Korean Peninsula in the United States**, under the title "On Averting the Danger of a Nuclear War on the Korean Peninsula."

Saying that the most effective way of averting a nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula is to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, Kang Gwang Sok said:

It is because the conclusion of a peace agreement will give no ground whatsoever to deploy nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula to the United States.

Koreans in the north and abroad gathered in the Austrian capital of Vienna to discuss measures to promote national reunification from Dec. 15 to 17, 1984. They agreed to form a national federation for the country's reunification. Photo shows Director Ryo Yon Gu delivering a keynote report.

That is why the United States has ignored on purpose the proposal for a peace agreement advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The meeting also heard a keynote report from **Prof. and Dr. Sonu Hakwon, Dean of the Faculty of Social Science of the Central Methodist University in Missouri State, the United States**, under the title "On Checking and Frustrating the Formation of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea Three-Way Military Alliance."

In his keynote report he analysed the aggressive nature of the Asian policy of the U.S. and exposed the aim sought through the formation of the three-way military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea.

He further said:

The present U.S. Asian policy is aimed to shift its "burden" on to Japan and south Korea.

In stepping up the formation of the tripartite military alliance the United States seeks to revive the Japanese militarism for occupying the Korean Peninsula in "case of a contingency."

Since the United States has an intention to turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear testing ground, it is hastening the formation of the three-way military alliance.

And we should pay attention to relations between the U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance and national reunification.

Firstly, it goes without saying that the tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea plays part of perpetuating the division of the country.

Secondly, the alliance seeks to obstruct the country's reunification, freeze the split, turn south Korea into a forward base for a nuclear war and "bulwark for the United States and Japan" and use as a traditional shock brigade Japanese militarism for the execution of war in Northeast Asian region by reviving it.

Thirdly, the alliance may wreck

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Newly Formed Party Vows to Gather Potentiality for Democracy

A strong opposition party was born on Jan. 18, pledging to harness the people's "democratic potentiality" for restoration of democracy, foreign press reported from Seoul.

In a declaration inaugurating the New Korea Democratic Party, its founders said, "We are gathered here to courageously eliminate all anti-democratic forces and elements."

"The people are bogged down in a sense of nihilism because of the demolition of traditional values and morals, which results from the despotism of anachronistic and high-handed power," the declaration read.

The party programme adopted at the meeting urges the members to fight to eliminate dictatorship and self-righteousness, guarantee the basic rights of the popular messes on the principles of freedom and equality, and achieve a peaceful shift of power.

During the national convention at the Ambassador Hotel in Seoul, more than 530 delegates elected Li Min U, ex-"national assembly" vice speaker, party president to preside over the collective leadership of the new party.

Li, 69, is a leading member of the Council for Promotion of Democracy now led by opposition leaders Kim Yong Sam and Kim Dae Jung.

Five vice presidents elected were Kim Nok Yong and Cho Yong Ha from the CPD, and Kim Du Han, Ro Sung Hwan and Li Ki Tek from the non-CPD organization.

In the declaration, the politicians who were allowed to resume political activities recently, said that they would build a new society whose ruling class' authority and responsibility would be endowed through the people's judgement.

Calling for the termination of "politics by military-turned politicians," they accused the present "government" of exploiting the reunification issue for the purpose of perpetuating itself in power.

"We believe that true democratization will surely lay the ground for the national reunification," the strongly-worded declaration went on.

Announcing the party's major policies, they emphasized the military should be kept "politically neutral" for the development of democratic politics.

In order to guarantee the people's liberal life, they said, the military were required to "return to barracks and to resume their original duty of defending the country."

The presidential responsibility system should be continued, but the president should be elected through the people's direct elections, they asserted, and the president would have a four-year term and would be reelected only one time.

They outline that all "election laws," including the "presidential and parliamentary election laws," should be revised in favour of the peaceful transfer of power.

They declare public officials' neutrality in elections to be one of preconditions for the change of the "government."

During the meeting, they adopted five separate resolutions calling for lift of the ban on all the blacklisted politicians including Kim Yong Sam and Kim Dae Jung, for safety return home of Kim Dae Jung, and for an end to house arrest imposed on Kim Yong Sam.

Making clear its attitude against the Chon junta, party chairman Li said, "I will carry the cross for the restoration of democracy in this land under the present conditions that dictatorship disquises itself as democratic and opposition parties have turned into its servants."

The 1,000-seat ballroom was crowded with 533 delegates and other politicians, journalists and some delegates from foreign missions there, including those from the United States and Japan.

Large wreaths sent by blacklisted politicians Kim Yong Sam and Kim Dae Jung now under house arrest were set up over the rostrum.

Seventeen incumbent lawmakers were separately introduced to cite their courageous decision to join the new party.

They are ex-members of the main opposition Democratic Korea Party and independents.

South Korean dissidents and reinstated politicians hold a rally to inaugurate the New Korea Democratic Party at the Ambassador Hotel in Seoul on January 18, 1985. The six-point resolution adopted in the rally said, "Our party, the unified body of democratic forces, will make utmost efforts to restore democracy and strive to win the elections."

The American and south Korean Marines, their assault craft beside them, charge across the beach of Pohang, a southern port city, during a major simulated assault landing on the DPRK as part of "Team Spirit 84" on March 19, 1984. (AP Photo)

Prosecutors Alerted For Repression

The south Korean authorities instructed at a "prosecutors' meeting" on Jan. 15 that all the prosecutors be on "special emergency alert duty" until the close of the "national assembly elections," a radio in Seoul reported.

This step taken under the pretext of "controlling those practising election irregularities" is part of the repressive moves to arrest the people's struggle against the "elections" and go unchallenged in the "elections."

The Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office on Jan. 12 threatened that it would "incriminate and penalize" those opposition democratic including the members of the Council for Promotion of Democracy opposed to the "elections."

"Team Spirit 85" Aggravates Tension In Korea

"Team Spirit 85", another provocative war game aimed at the DPRK, will be staged for about three months from Feb. 1 to the end of April with the participation of approximately 200,000 U.S. and south Korean military personnel, including the American troops to be deployed to south Korea from the locations within the Pacific Command and the U.S. mainland, spokesman of the U.S.-south Korea Combined Forces Command announced in a press conference held in Seoul on Jan. 4.

The U.S.-south Korea joint military exercise "Team Spirit"-series has been annually conducted since 1976, is virtually an American test of the strength for showdown in Asia, and yearly exposing its nature of a nuclear test war against the DPRK.

The spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry in a statement issued on Jan. 9 denounced "Team Spirit 85" as "going against not only north-south dialogue but also the wishes of north and south Korean people and the people of all over the world."

The Soviet paper "Pravda" also said on Jan. 8, "The action of Seoul and Washington only proves that they do not truly want to see the relaxation of tension in that danger spot of the world."

The DPRK Red Cross Chairman Son Song Pil proposed to postpone N-S Red Cross talks in his telephone notice to the south Korean counterpart as the "war rehearsal and dialogue do not accord with each other and they are incompatible," with N-S economic talks put off later.

On the purpose of the "Team Spirit 85", the spokesman of the U.S.-south Korea armed forces said that it aims "to improve combat readiness of" American and south Korean supporting forces through "training in combined and joint operations that could be tasked to respond to contingencies in the Korean theatre."

He further said that tensions on the Korean Peninsula are "not anticipated to increase" as the "Team Spirit" is an annual, "non-provocative" exercise.

No reasonable persuasive power, however, can be found in the allegation of the Americans and south Koreans in view of the size and contents of the war games in the last.

Firstly, participation of over 200,000 American and south Korean armed forces is the largest size in its kind war game.

Normally, the largest NATO exercises involve three divisions (less than 50,000 troops). In terms of troops involved and equipment, "Team Spirit 85" is easily by far largest and threatening one.

Secondly, Washington has earlier made public a possible use of nuclear weapons in an assault on the Far Eastern state, as seen in the remarks of the U.S. high ranking officials (former U.S. Army Chiefs of Staff Gen. Meyer declared publicly the use of nuclear weapons in Korea on Jan. 22, 1983, and former defence secretary Schleginger uttered his threat of the use of nuclear bombs against the DPRK and etc.).

The DPRK possesses no nuclear weapons with no realistic hope of an effective electronic warfare against the Americans, while in south Korea there are sited more than 1,000 nuclear weapons which can be used by some 40,000-strong U.S. troops stationed there at any moment in their first strike against the north.

Thirdly, particularly since 1981 the Washington-Seoul annual joint war game began to include NBC (nuclear, bilogical and chemical) warfare, with the conventional warfare including river-crossing, landing, air-to-ground, Lance missile-firing warfare.

Electronics warfare was added in the "Team Spirit 82" exercises, with three dimensional warfare put into practice in the Korean theatre since 1983.

South Korea was selected as a test ground where Washington's "air-land battle doctrine" is to be applied for the first time in Asia, since 1984.

The concept of the "air-land battle" was developed and adopted as the doctrine of the U.S. Army in 1982, supposing that a new war would be a total war including conventional, nuclear, biochemical and electronic warfare in the broad area of battlefields.

It aims at "destruction in the early stage of war of armed forces in the rear" by intensively mobilizing armed forces from air and land in the "rear of the enemy."

It means that it gives priority to attack.

President Kim Il Sung on Jan. 7 denounced "Team Spirit 85" as "a challenge to the cause of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification."

He added that the slated war game for Feb. 1 is "a grave military action which is to dampen the atmosphere of dialogues and negotiations."

"If they are really concerned for the relaxation of tensions of the Korean Peninsula and her peaceful reunification, the United States and the south Korean authorities must think deeply and prudently and desist from the racket which threatens peace in Korea and the rest of Asia and pushes the situation to the brink of war," President Kim Il Sung said in his speech at a banquet for a delegation from the Communist Party of Portugal led by its General Secretary Alvaro Cunhal.

Chon Junta in Dilemma over Kim Dae Jung's Homecoming

South Korea's best known dissident leader Kim Dae Jung said on Jan. 18 that he will leave the United States for Seoul on Feb. 6 "to work with the Korean people to restore democracy" to his country.

The 59-year-old dissident leader says he will arrive in Seoul on Feb. 8, though authorities have theatened to jail him if he returns. (Choi Chang Yoon, secretary for political affairs of Chon Du Hwan, was quoted in the Jan. 23 edition of the New York Times as saying that Mr. Kim will be imprisoned on his return. later, the south Korean "embassy", in a statement, said Choi's comments "do not represent the views of the Korean 'government'".)

Mr. Kim, who was joined at a Los Angeles news conference on Jan. 18 by Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), vowed to "work with our people to restore democracy which can guarantee freedom, justice and human dignity."

His resolve to come back home puts the Chon junta in a quandary:

Letting Mr. Kim go free would encourage the opposition to rally around him, to press even harder for democratic reforms. Although he remains on a list of 15 purged politicians and is not eligible to be a candidate, his presence may have far-reaching implications for south Korean political development. In Mr. Kim's words, "My coming back must be a powerful and moral message to our people . . . encouraging them in their efforts for the restoration of democracy." (From his statement at a press conference at Harvard University)

Tossing him into jail again would kick off a wave of protests by dissidents who hope his return will gaivanize opposition to the authoritarian Chon "regime."

Jailing him again would surely be denounced by human rights activists overseas.

Mr. Kim's statement was welcomed in Seoul by Kim Yong Sam who heads the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, Quaker leader Ham Sok Hon and other dissident leaders fighting for democracy.

In numerous U.S. speeches since last September, Mr. Kim has announced his intention to return to his campaign for democracy in his homeland, saying that continuing to live in exile would make his life meaningless.

In his speech at Los Angeles' Olympic auditorium on the evening of Jan. 19, he asked 6,000 cheering compatriots who gathered there to bid adieu to Mr. Kim, to help him and the people in the homeland restore democracy in south Korea.

Champion of Democracy and Human Rights

His self-professed aim is two-fold: the realization of democracy in Korea and the reunification of Korea.

Kim Dae Jung long has been one of south Korea's most important opposition figures for the last 15 years, most of which he has spent in prison, under house arrest or in exile.

He has been widely regarded not only in south Korea but abroad as a champion of democracy and human rights.

In 1971 he ran for presidency against the late dictator Pak Jung Hi. Although he lost, Mr. Kim polled 46 percent of the total votes cast. Two years later, he was kidnapped from a Tokyo hotel room by agents of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency and brought back to Seoul. He re-emerged as a presidential candidate in 1980, shortly after the assassination of Pak Jung Hi. But, Chon Du Hwan, at that time an army general, seized power by force. He arrested Mr. Kim on far-fetched charges. First condemned to death, he saw his sentence reduced to 20 year's imprisonment before being allowed to go to the U.S. in 1982. He was also banned from engaging in politics until 1988. He survived four assassination attempts by "government" agents.

Americans and S. Koreans Escort Mr. Kim to Seoul

A U.S. congressman, a retired admiral and former government officials are among the Americans planning to accompany Mr. Kim to his homeland, organizers said in Washington.

The Americans hope their presence will help protest Mr. Kim from harm or re-arrest.

Organizers of the mission said that about 40 people from the United States were expected to accompany him on his journey from Washington to Seoul, with a stopover in Tokyo.

About half will be Americans and the rest Korean residents of the United States who share Kim's desire to strengthen democracy in south Korea, said Lindsay Matthison, executive director of the Center for Development Policy, one of the private organizing groups.

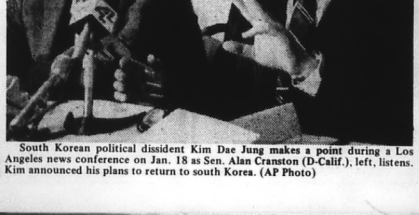
Ohio congressman Edward Feighan, a foreign affairs committee member, and Robert White, former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador and Paraguay, have been named as co-leaders of the delegation of Americans who schedule a five-day stay in south Korea after their Feb. 8 arrival in Seoul.

Feighan, a Democrat, told The Associate Press that "one of our goals in escorting (Kim) is to prevent the fate that befell Aquino" in the Philippines.

In Japan about 500 people, including a Diet member from the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, held a rally in downtown Tokyo on Jan. 22 calling for Mr. Kim's safe return to Seoul from the United States.

Akagi Munenori, a Lower House member of the LDP, told the rally that "it is important for Japan that Mr. Kim Dae Jung returns home safely and works for the reunification of Korea."

Mr. Kim, in a prerecorded message for the rally, said "the main purpose of my return home is to fight for the recovery of democracy together with the Korean people."



South Korean political dissident Kim Dae Jung makes a point during a Los Angeles news conference on Jan. 18 as Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), left, listens. Kim announced his plans to return to south Korea. (AP Photo)

Open Letter of Korean-Americans To Reagan Demands to Cancel "Team Spirit 85"

The Association of Democratic Koreans in North America recently sent an open letter to U.S. President Reagan, urging him to cancel "Team Spirit 85", the Pacific Command's largest annual war game, as it hurts N-S dialogue which is the wish of the people all over the world.

Follows full text of the letter:

President Ronald Reagan
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

In behalf of the Association of Democratic Koreans in North America, I respectfully urge you to cancel the U.S.-South Korean joint military exercises, also known as Team Spirit '85, scheduled to begin February 1 and to last till the end of April this year. They are unnecessary, liable to tarnish the reputation of the United States as a peace-loving nation, and a threat to the success of the North and South Korean dialogue.

North Korea has already announced suspension of the Pyongyang-Seoul talks. This is not surprising in view of the well-known fact that the joint military exercises are directed against North Korea. Such highly respected publication as Defense Monitor, Vol. XIII, No. 7, which is an organ of the Center For Defense Information states that the annual war game is aimed at North Korea. It adds that an attack on South Korea by North Korea is unlikely. It wrote:

"Team Spirit: this is Pacific Command's largest annual war game. Team Spirit's scenario hypothesizes an invasion of South Korea by North Korean troops. Such an event would seem as unlikely as a Soviet attack on Western Europe, given the strength of the South Korean military and the presence of U.S. troops and nuclear weapons in South Korea."

Hence, it is natural that North Korea should feel the holding of the joint war exercises as opposition against the North-South Korean dialogue in deed, while claiming support for the success of it in words. Koreans would choose to believe that the joint statement which you issued on January 2 with Prime Minister Nakasone, expressing support for success of the dialogue as sincere. So believing, we urge you to call off the war exercises.

Such a provocative action would be justified only if there were a clear and present danger to the security of South Korea. There is no such an indication. Leaders of such countries as France and Egypt that are friendly to the United States as well as of the third world nations have made it clear that North Korea wishes to establish friendly relations with the United States. Furthermore, an overwhelming majority of the Koreans of both sides are weary of continuing hostility against each other. The current dialogue between the two sides is indeed a reflection of this sentiment.

That nothing should be done to hurt the chance of success in the current North-South Korean dialogue is the wish of the people all over the world. The People's Republic of China expressed regret that the United States should have scheduled the military games. Although the news media in America has failed to report the gravity of Team Spirit 85's consequences, those Americans who follow the events in Korea closely express alarm. Confident that you, Mr. President, are dedicated to the relaxation of tension in the Korean peninsula, we urge you once again to order cancellation of Team Spirit '85.

Respectfully yours,

Association of Democratic Koreans in N. America
Jan. 15, 1985

BRIEF NEWS FROM S. KOREA

38,000 People Evade Military Drill Last Year

Some 38,000 young and middle-aged south Koreans are to be punishable for evading the "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces" drills during the period from January and September last year, the south Korean paper Chosun Ilbo reported.

This is available from the information released by the south Korean "Supreme Public Procurator's Office."

"Homeland Defence Reserve Forces" is a civilian para-military organization created by the south Korean junta as a detached force of the "ROK" army to carry out a war against the north.

The increasing number of evading the military drill among the youth and middle-aged indicates the daily mounting opposition to the war against the north in south Korea.

Police Strengthen Crackdown upon Students for "Elections"

The Seoul City "Police Bureau" on Jan. 17 issued orders to all police stations to crack down upon the students opposed to the "national assembly elections," a radio report from Seoul said.

The policemen were instructed to invigorate "check-up and search" operation to arrest those students distributing leaflets critical of fraudulent "elections" and to "strictly inspect" offices printing handbills.

Another Military Exercise

"Demonstration exercise for attacking tanks" was staged at a south Korean army unit, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The south Korean army soldiers were driven into the war rehearsal, tooting about "acquiring technique to attack tanks" and "strengthening joint operation posture."

The DPR of Korea Seen by Norodom Sihanouk (17)

(Continued from the previous issue)

There are numerous historic remains in Pyongyang and its outskirts. The remains damaged by foreign occupation and the war have been restored or replenished. Such are gate towers of the traditional Korean type and the palaeolithic site of Komunmoru in Sangwon County. Strangely enough, the dolmens discovered there are similar with dolmens in Bretagne in the west of France. Granite is widely used in building dwelling houses, public buildings and monuments. There are remains of an ancient fortress surrounded by about 7 kilometres long wall on Mt. Taesong that protected the Anhak Palace in the Koguryo age. This palace occupying the space of 380,000 square metres has been reconstructed by maquette with extreme minuteness. There stand the time-honoured Choesung Pavilion and others on Moran Hill which looks down on the Kim Il Sung Stadium. Vast projects are now in progress in order to build new tourist complexes in Wonsan in the east and in Nampo district in the west.

ART–DANCE, DRAMA, MOVIE AND TELEVISION

The Koreans are all art-minded and have fame as masters of the dancing art. From earliest days they learn how to dance, sing, chorus and play the various musical instruments of which piano and accordion and others are predominant. They are exceedingly fond of theatrical spectacles – an opera, skit, classic or revolutionary folk song and dance in solo, duet or group.

Pieces of drama and dance are shown by movies and television.

On April 4, 1982 on the TV screen we saw "Talmae and Pomdari", one of the latest films produced in the DPRK. It was the movie with the age of Koguryo, the strongest feudal state, for setting.

"The people of Koguryo were not only resourceful and intrepid, but they regarded it as the most honourable thing to defend their country with all their devotion."

"Talmae and Pomdari" deals with resistance against invasion. At that time there was a fortress reputed to be impregnable on Mt. Taesong. Its special feature was its roof. The roof carried out a most important mission: Whenever the enemy attacked, it emitted light of itself to inform the danger.

Three-year war was over. So Pomdari who had rendered distinguished services returned to his native place and met Talmae, his fiancee.

Then they enjoy a peaceful life, following the plow. All seem to smile on their quiet happiness. But the enemy keeps watch. He sends two spies, Teremona and Nurichi to spy out the secret of the roof. Disguised as hunters, they pretended to be father and daughter. They succeeded in winning favor of General Hong Gol, commandant of the fortress on Mt. Taesong, trading on the fact that his wife is sterile. Sympathizing with them, Hong Gol adopts Teremona and loves her like his own daughter, and employs Nurichi as his coachman.

One day Teremona attempts to enter the fortress under the pretext that she brought supper to General Hong Gol. But Talmae's father Im Don, chief of the guards foils her scheme. At this moment she shouts about the allegedly attempted violence. Enraged, Hong Gol beats down Im Don with his sword.

Stigmatized as traitors, Talmae and her mother take refuge in moutain. Talmae never forgets her father's last wish for firmly defending the Changsu Pavilion.

Talmae waits for Pomdari, soldier of General Hong Gol.

Meanwhile another misfortune comes over her Rumour is abroad that Pomdari will marry Teremona. Talmae goes to meet her lover but is discovered by Teremona. This causes Pomdari to be arrested. Talmae sharpens her father's broken sword for the revenge. She trains herself energetically at the peril of her life.

Every year a grand contest was held in Koguryo in the presence of the king to encourage the military art. She makes up her mind to take part in it at the risk of her life.

Nurichi had the duty to penetrate into the fortress and Teremona to set fire to the Changsu Pavilion.

Disguised as man, Talmae hits all the marks. On her way to the fencing contest she finds Pomdari who escaped from the prison with the help of the guard and Ko Chun, Im Don's friend.

Pomdari engages in combat with Nurichi and emerges victorious. Pomdari brings him to the king and discloses all the matter.

When it becomes clear that Nurichi can not win, Teremona hurries to the Changsu Pavilion to set fire to. Talmae pursues Teremona and annihilates the enemies. Here a duel takes place between Talmae and Teremona. Talmae dies, hit by a poisoned dagger thrown by Teremona and her opponent, too, dies.

This is a fine story where love and hatred, heroism and betrayal, nobleness and feebleness, patriotism and deception clash against each other. Though the story ends sadly for the heroine, but Koguryo, ancestor of modern Korea, emerges safe and stronger.

The scenes of the movie are splendid with the typical scenery of Korea as its setting. The decor and costumes of the epoch were successfully reproduced. Acting is excellent, punctuated by pathetic songs of classic melody, which draws forth tears for long.

The film absorbs the attention of spectators from the beginning to the end.

The Korean people are fond of the historical, classical and revolutionary epics. Besides the film "Talmae and Pomdari" there are such revolutionary feature films as "Star of Korea" in several parts which portrays the epical revolutionary activities conducted under the guidance of the great leader, "Unknown Heroes" in 20 parts and "The Story of a Party Worker" in two parts.

Thanks to the leadership of President Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il, such masterpieces as "Sea of Blood", "The Fate of a Self-defence Corps Man" and "The Flower Girl" were filmized and operatized.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"Films are a very important means of mass education."

According to this teaching the feature films such as "Flames Spreading over the Land", "In the First Armed Unit", "Mt. Paekdu", "An Jung Gun Shoots Ito Hirobumi" and "The Fourteenth Winter" were created.

The National TV Broadcasting Station televises at least one of such instruction films a day. The themes of films deal with aspects of daily life wedded with instructive substance and practical advices.

A great deal of films for the children were produced and animated cartoon is making rapid progress. Bloodshed, crime, war, debauchery and horrible things cannot be seen on the TV screen. Beauty, diligence, labour, merry recreation are mainly dealth with.

A sequence of a landscape is followed by scenes of harvesting, factories at work, recent public activities of the President and round-table talks of leading officials.

Today's brilliant efforescene of art is entirely attributable to the leadership of President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il.

(To be continued)

Korean Paintings "Chicks" by Cho Jong Yo, 1981.

International Sports Games

Many International sports games will be held in Korea this year.

Drawing the greatest interest among them is the East Asian region preliminary contests for the 13th International Football Championships.

The DPRK team in group B, 4th division of the Asian region, will compete with the Japanese team on April 30 and another preliminary on May 25 with the Singapore team in Pyongyang.

Prior to this, preliminaries are slated for January 19 in Singapore between the DPRK and Singapore teams and for March 21 in Japan between the Korean and Japanese teams.

International Friendship Junior Sports Competitions of socialist countries will be held, calisthenics in July, free style wrestling in August and weightlifting in October.

International marathon race for "Mangyongdae Prize", the 2nd International Shooting Tournament, the 3rd International Judo Competitions, the 5th International Women's Volleyball Tournament, the 6th International Calisthenics Competitions and many other international games are also expected this year in Korea.

The international parachuting competitions and the international wrestling tournament are also slated in Pyongyang.

Traditional annual sports competitions and other domestic sports games including the sports meets for "Paekdusan Prize" and "Pochonbo Torch Prize" will also be held in Korea.

The national championships will begin on October 1 in celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the Founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Now, Korean sportsmen are effectively conducting training to score good results at international and domestic sports games this year, upholding the party's unique sports policy of fighting with ideology, fighting will, speed and technique.

Bank Account Of KCA Tops 1,000 Bil. Yen

The bank account of the Korean Credit Association in Japan, one of the enterprises operating under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), topped the one thousand billion yen mark as of December 31 last year.

There are no more than 60 financial institutions having each a deposit of one thousand billion yen or more among upwards of 1,000 financial organs of different types in Japan. And the Korean Credit Association is one of them.

This is a fine fruition of a high degree of patriotic enthusiasm and fidelity with which the workers of the Korean Credit Association and its Korean members carried out the "Movement for Reaching the One Thousand Billion New Deposit for the KCA on the 30th Anniversary of Chongryun Foundation."

Unchanged Japanese Policy Seen in the Elementary Social Studies Textbooks

Distortion of History in Textbooks

Description concerning Korea in Japanese elementary school textbooks for next school year have proved to be distorted again by the screening of textbooks by Japanese Ministry of Education, it was disclosed recently.

The Japan Federation of Publishing Workers' Unions, in its "Report on Textbooks for 1985" on Jan. 10 disclosed the situation of textbook screening.

It says that the same attitude can be found in the screening of elementary school textbooks for upper graders as in the screening of junior high-school social textbooks.

An overall revision of the elementary school social studies textbooks were done for the first time in 6 years, and 35 textbooks were submitted to the ministry for approval.

Textbook authors seemed to take up Korean problems more sincerely than at the times of the previous screening in 1978.

The Ministry of Education allowed the use of the word "invasion", but it still persisted in concealing criminal facts. For example, regarding the passages "Japan which embarked on the road of a modern state, invaded Korea and China in the Sino-Japanese War and the Russo-Japanese War", the Ministry of Education made the following critical comments:

"Reconsider the expression and rewrite, for instance, 'turned . . . into a battlefield'".

"I intended to explain to elementary school children the word aggression more easily, so I used the word 'invade'," said the textbook writer.

The Ministry of Education still aimes to distort historical facts between Japan and Korea and tries to evade Japan's responsibility for aggression by toning down the expressions.

Faced with a surge of international criticisms, the chief cabinet secretary promised in a statement on Aug. 26, 1982, to correct erroneous descriptions in high school social studies textbooks.

But the ministry continued to take the same posture as before in last year's screening. That is, the word "aggression" was allowed to be used, but the textbook writers were prohibited from describing the nature and details of "aggression".

Pressure on Publishing Companies

A certain editor said that the screening of textbook this time was more sophisticated.

When the Great Kanto Earthquakes occurred on Sept. 1, 1923, over 6,000 innocent Koreans in the Kanto area were brutally massacred by Japanese for the reason that Koreans would throw poison into wells, or rise in a riot. Further under Japanese colonialism, a large number of Koreans were brought to Japan for forced labour or conscription.

As to these historical facts, the authoritiy concerned tried to underestimate the figures concerned, by making critical comments such as "submit documents and materials," "indicate the source".

They make abstract comments like "write exactly", "reconsider the expression" and so forth.

All these comments were made deliberately to indicate to world public opinion now that "rewriting" was by no means compulsory.

As to the description of the Japanese wars, the authority claimed that Japan's position in the wars is presented in a one-sided way so that the ministry has decided to review the already rewritten textbooks.

The Japanese government's unchanged policy toward Korea and its neighbouring countries are well reflected in the textbook screening.

Screening Situation of Elementary School Social Studies Textbook (6th grader)

Subject	Manuscript Description	Instruction by the Education Ministry
Hideyoshi's invasion of Korea in 1592	The Japanese troops invaded Korea twice, but were defeated by the resistance of Korean people and its troops.	Reconsider the description. (ex.) Turned . . . into a battlefield.
Land Survey	Korean-owned land was turned to Japanese-owned land	Without an introductory explanation, this passage may be misunderstood.
Racial discrimination	After Japanese annexation of Korea, racial discrimination against Koreans became prevalent among the Japanese.	Change this description
Great Kanto Earthquake in 1923	Several thousands of innocent Koreans were massacred by Japanese, who believed the rumor that Koreans were rising in a riot in the confusion after the earthquake disaster.	Delete the word "innocent", the figure of victims is estimated officially at 200-900. If the description "several thousands", is to be used, make it an indirect statement.
Drafting of Koreans for forced labour	Koreans and Chinese were brought to Japan for forced labour at dangerous construction sites, in mines, etc. during the colonial days.	Koreans and Chinese should not be described in parallel, because Koreans far exceeded Chinese in number.
Korean War in 1950-53	In 1950, the Korean War broke out between the DPRK and the ROK.	It is an established fact that the north invaded the south.

● A great number of Koreans were brought to dangerous construction cites, mines, etc. for forced labor during the Japanese colonial days. Photo: Koreans working in railway construction sites.

● Even women and young children became victims of forced labour. Photo: Korean women taking a meal at Kishiwada Cotton Mill in Osaka, Japan.

● At the time of the Great Kanto Earthquakes on Sep. 1, 1923, over 6,000 Koreans in Kanto area were massacred by Japanese. The massacre was triggered by the false rumor that Koreans poisoned wells or rose in a riot. Photo: Corpses of Korean victims.

Pyongyang's Double Track Approach

By Kim Myong Chol
Special to The People's Korea

Despite bitter accusations that the two-month U.S.-south Korea joint war games involving some 200,000 soldiers is pulling away the rug from under the negotiating table, it seems certain that Pyongyang is committed to a successful resumption of north-south dialogue and three-way talks. The proposed tripartite talks are designed to seek reduction of tension on the Korean Peninsula and north-south dialogue intended to alleviate mutual distrust which divides north and south Korea.

All indications emanating from the north Korean capital are that the foremost challenge to the Government of President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il is how to achieve a major breakthrough in the settlement of the Korean question which has eluded the Korean people for the last forty years since the liberation of Korea from Japanese colonial rule. All the past attempts have left them no closer to the solution of the question.

As the chief executive set forth in the otherwise economic New Year address, much of its space devoted to the reunification issue, what can be termed a double-track policy emerged a key strategy to the Korean question: tripartite talks with the United States and south Korea and north-south dialogue. For the first time in the last five years since Gen. Chun Du Hwan seized power over thousands of corpses in Kwangju, expelling key politicians, the north Korean leader expressed a willingness to enter high-level political talks with the south Koreans.

Three-Way Talks

The proposed three-way talks which remain yet to be opened are to address the issue of formally ending the three-year Korean War and signing a peace agreement and produce a north-south declaration of non-aggression. The Americans and the south Koreans have every reason to agree to the tripartite talks.

Successful three-way talks would make a huge contribution to the security and peace of the Far East and to those of the rest of the world. The stakes are very high. The Northeast Asian region is the place where big-power interests converge, with heavily-armed forces massed. The area is one of the most thriving areas in the world.

A framework of firm peace would set in motion the long-delayed process of having an oldest country reunified. Ten million Koreans separated from each other would have a chance of being reunited, with north and south Korea reunified in a bi-system confederal system. The reunification would make Korea a major economic power which would help bring about an Asian era in world history.

The Korean Armistice Agreement currently presiding over the precarious ceasefire along the DMZ was signed by Pyongyang and Washington. Seoul did not sign it. In any expanded sense of international law, south Korea has no legal claim to discussion on the matters relating to the ceasefire agreement as demonstrated in the meetings of the Korean Armistice Commission at the truce village of Panmunjom.

Technical speaking, a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States could be reinforced only when north and south Korea sign a pledge of non-aggression. South Korea fought the three-year Korean War, too, and is one of the parties to the present military tensions in the divided Far Eastern country.

At present, Korea finds itself on the razor edge of thermonuclear war, a place as flammable as any trouble spot in other parts of the world. No arms control talks are under way, though its urgency is all too evident. You can cite a long list of near-war incidents such the Peublo and the Poplar Tree incidents and the recent Panmunjom shootout.

In south Korea there are some 40,000 American combat troops armed with more than 1,000 nuclear weapons, with nuclear mines sown along the whole length of the DMZ. Recent reports indicate that backpack nuke commands – light-weight nuclear bombs known as special atomic demolition munitions – are in place in south Korea for possible action deep inside the DPRK.

Political instability in south Korea – a military dictatorship – points to the deep-running danger of Seoul rulers launching attacks on the north in a last-ditch effort to tide over the domestic chaos. Since Seoul is not a signatory to the truce accord, it is still at a continuing state of war with the north; south Korea has recently acquired large amounts of up-to-date military hardware from the United States.

North-South Talks

North-south dialogue, though the present south Korean regime is a very unpopular and illegitimate military dictatorship, is considered to be necessary by policy-planners in Pyongyang for gradual removal of hatred building up between the two parts of Korea. North-south confrontation gives the outside forces much room for interventionist maneuverings. Hatred for the Chun junta and anger at the Kwangju massacre is being repressed in the greater interests of national unity and security of the Korean people.

Not only economic and cultural but also political dialogue is sure to prove welcome to the whole Korean people as it will encourage them to greater efforts at the reintegration. Progress in north-south talks would lead to higher-level political meetings between north and south Korea where concrete ways of achieving tension reduction and reunification can be explored in real earnest.

The last delivery of relief goods to south Korean flood victims from Pyongyang was followed by the resumption of north-south Red Cross talks and the opening of exclusive economic talks between north and south Korea. An agreement hammered out is that Red Cross talks are hosted alternately by Seoul and Pyongyang.

For the moment, north-south dialogue has temporarily been postponed first because of the December 23 gun-play at Panmunjom and second because of the highly-provocative "Team Spirit '85" U.S.-south Korea combined military exercises to begin on February 1 and last through mid-April. The nuclear-attack drills, to be staged on the doorstep of the DPRK, are obviously endangering the prospects of north-south dialogue. The original schedule requires northern delegates to do the impossible of passing through the exercise ground for the roaring war games on a trip to the sites for north-south Red Cross talks and economic talks.

Progress in north-south contact would help the south Koreans have a first-hand knowledge of the northern policy attitude and socialist system and know that the northerners are far from enemy. Better understanding of the north-south relations would show that there is no need to feel hatred for the north – a really-needed eyeopener.

Absence of peace and reduction of tensions is bound to apply a brake on further progress of north-south dialogue which would in turn be converted into a zigzag course, if history is any guide on its future. Successful north-south dialogue would make it imperative for Washington and Seou on one hand and Pyongyang to come to the negotiating table as early as possible.

In this sense, three-way talks and north-south dialogue complement each other as both are necessary for the comprehensive solution of the Korean question.

Dialogue of North and Overseas Koreans
(From page 1)

An appeal to the entire Korean people at home and abroad was also published on the same day. (See the appeal on page 3)

The appeal, painting a grim picture of the large-scale "Team Spirit" war rehearsal staged every year, stressed the urgency of the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from the south in view of the growing danger of a nuclear war in Korea.

"All the compatriots," the appeal declared, "must employ all possible ways and means to demand and press the United States and the south Korean rulers to drop their anachronistic line of confrontation and self-ruinous line of war and respond to the tripartite talks."

The Dec. 15-17 dialogue heard a keynote reports from Ryo Yon Gun, Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland under the subject "On realising the unity of the north and overseas patriotic forces for national reunification," Kang Gwang Sok, representative of the Committee for Peace on the Korean Peninsula in the U.S., "On averting the danger of nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula," Prof. Sonu Hakwon, "On checking and frustrating the formation of the U.S.-Japan-south Korea three-way military alliance" and Kim Ryong Jun, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, "On promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country through the tripartite talks." (See keynote reports on page 3)

The first meeting between north Koreans and Koreans abroad was also held in Vienna, from November 3 to 6, 1981 and the second on December 3-5, 1982 in the Finnish capital of Helsinki.

Though the first and second meetings were dialogues only between the Christians in the DPRK and abroad, the third meeting involved both representatives of all strata in the DPRK and abroad including former high-ranking south Korean officials.

The following 6-point tasks of north-south confederacy were set forth:

1. The common goal is to build a reunified confederal state, independent, democratic, neutral and peaceloving.

2. To reject the interference by all outside forces in the internal affairs of Korea and establish national sovereignty on the nation-wide scale.

3. To oppose repressive policy of the splittists obstructive to reunification and realize democracy in south Korea.

4. To ease tensions on the Korean Peninsula, clear away the danger of war and turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

5. To wipe out the mistrust and confrontation within the nation and achieve a great national unity, transcending the difference in ideology, ideal and system.

6. To respect national sovereignty and strengthen solidarity with political parties, public organisations and peoples of all countries that love peace.

427th MAC Meeting
(From page 1)

gun-firing committed in Panmunjom on November 23, 1984 wil not be repeated.

Fifthly, the U.S. side must respect paragraph 60 stipulating that "a political conference of higher level of both side shall be held to settle through negotiation the questions of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea, the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, etc." and respond as quickly as possible to the tripartite talks proposed by us.

Sixthly, the U.S. side must respect the preamble of the Armistice Agreement envisaging "ultimate peaceful settlement" of the Korean question and must not create any hurdle in the sincere efforts of our side to advance the north-south contact and dialogue in accordance with the noble idea of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement whose keynote is independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

Keynote Reports
(From page 3)

peace in Asia and the rest of the world and, furthermore, give rise to the ruins of mankind.

The meeting heard a keynote report from **Kim Ryong Jun, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party**, made under the title "On Promoting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country through Tripartite Talks."

He pointed out:

The feature of the tripartite talks proposal are as follows:

Firstly, it is a peace proposal giving a most correct answer to the question of principle of war and peace.

Secondly, in terms of its content, the proposal is a thorough peace program firmly guaranteeing a durable peace on the Korean Peninsula.

Thirdly, the proposal is a most fair and aboveboard one fully reflecting the will and demands of the other party.

And he quoted concrete facts to prove the correctness of the proposal.

Noting that the summing-up of the past one year since the publication of the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks proves that the peace much vaunted by the United States and the south Korean authorities is a fallacy and the dialogue on their lips is a camouflage to conceal the "policy of strength", Kim Ryong Jun stated:

If the United States and south Korean authorities are interested in peace on the Korean Peninsula and its reunification, they must discard their wrong stand, though it is belated, and come out to the place of talks.

We must criticize by various forms and methods including protest, assembly and statement the unreasonable position of the U.S. government on the tripartite talks proposal and develop a social movement to put pressure upon the U.S. government and the south Korean authorities to come out to the talks with us.

The senior member of the Korean side urged the American side to give him a responsible answer that it would meet the just demands made by him.

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